SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT
1948 - '49
BUDGET
Division of Natural Sciences

EXPLORATION and FIELD WORK

1. Channel Islands Biological Survey.

This long range project was approved by the Board of Governors on Dec. 24, 1938, and thereafter given support annually by the Supervisors until 1941 when the unfinished program had to be temporarily abandoned owing to war conditions.

During the above period 13 expeditions were made which actually involved 19 separate operations on different sites.

Although the above represented only the opening chapters in the development of this survey it never-the-less has resulted in the publication of 33 technical papers to date.

The purpose of the survey is to explore, study, and record the archeology, geology, paleontology, biology and ecology of the eight islands composing the group; to make collections of the artifacts, minerals, fossils, plants, animals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects and other invertebrates, in order that materials may be on hand for future exhibitions, research and publication.

The islands involved are:

a. SOUTHERN GROUP: Santa Catalina; San Clemente; San Nicolas; Santa Barbara.

b. NORTHERN GROUP: Anacapa; Santa Cruz; Santa Rosa; San Miguel.

The closest in of these is Catalina - 20 miles from San Pedro.

The most distant is San Miguel - 180 miles from San Pedro.

The survey will be participated in by the Division of History (Anthropology); the Division of Earth Sciences (Geology, Paleontology, Mineralogy) and all departments of the Division of Natural Sciences.

The California Academy of Sciences of San Francisco, the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Berkeley, and many other scientific institutions are expecting us to continue this survey. We will lose cast if we fail to meet these expectations.

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2. SOUTHERN COUNTIES of CALIFORNIA - FIELD WORK

The demands made upon our laboratories for mounted specimens, by the Division of Education, for use in the schools and summer camps, and also the need of fresh material for dissection and study by the Museum Junior

classes necessitates several field trips to various areas in southern California. During these trips the curators also collect additional specimens for the research collections when such items are necessary.

The areas where this collecting needs to be done include certain points in the Sierra Madre, San Gabriel, Santa Rosa and San Bernardino Mountains, the desert ranges of San Diego and Imperial Counties, and points in the Mojave Desert.

Exact schedules for these field operations can not be prepared in advance since they are dictated by weather conditions and particularly by rainfall. Our Museum scouts (members of our several affiliated societies) send in reports of weather conditions in given areas, and field trips are organized on short notice to take advantage of favorable conditions.

Materials needed are: plants, mammals, birds, insects and other invertebrates.

Heretofore our curators have made these trips at their own expense, using their vacation or overtime, but they are getting 'fed up' on this sort of voluntary sacrifice.

All other Museums of any consequence have liberal budgets for this sort of field work.

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3. SOUTHERN ARIZONA - Santa Rita, Huachuca and Patagonia Mts.

This area is a focal point where several life zones converge. It is probably the richest collecting ground in the United States for biological and botanical material.

Our Museum began its exploration in the area in 1946, the expedition of that year being financed entirely out of the pockets of our participating staff members.

The second expedition in 1947 was authorized and in part financed by the County, but the major costs were carried by our curators.

It is proposed to place a party in the field in August of 1948, concentrating on the Patagonia and Huachuca Mountain canyons.

The small amount of work thus far done has resulted in more than 150 species entirely new to the Museum collections many of which are probably new to science. The individual items run into the thousands.

As a result of this sort of work our museum is rapidly attaining a position of preeminence as an authority in southwestern life forms.